

4.—ANATINA ANGASI.

Periploma Angasi, Crosse et Fischer Journal de Conch., 1864, vol. 12, p. 349; 1865, vol. 13, p. 427, pl. 11, fig. 1. *Anatina Angasi*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1865, p. 644.

Hab. Off Chowder Bay, Port Jackson, 10 fathoms, mud. (Brazier.) Hardwick Bay, Spencer's Gulf, South Australia. (Angas.) Tasmania. (W. F. Petterd.)

5.—PANOPÆA AUSTRALIS.

Panopæa Australis, Sowerby, Genera of Shells, pl. 40, fig. 2. Lam. Anim. Sans, Vert. (Deshayes' edit.) tome 6, p. 67. Chenu, Manuel de Conch., part 2, p. 26, fig. 114, 115.

Hab. Near the "Sow and Pigs" bank, Port Jackson. (Brazier.)

This species is very rarely found in a living state. Some three weeks ago, I obtained one while hunting through mud and sand brought up in the Government dredge working on the east side of the bank. The length of the siphon when taken from the sea was 9 inches; when placed in spirits, 6 inches; length of valves, 4 inches; from umbones to margin, 2 inches. I believe that it is the first recorded specimen ever found in New South Wales. I have frequently received dead and worn valves from Mr. W. F. Petterd of Tasmania.

Description of a new species of *Rhipidura*, from Torres Straits?
and of a new species of *Eopsaltria*, from the Rockingham
Bay district, with remarks on some rare Queensland Birds.

By E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S., &c.

1.—RHIPIDURA EPISCOPALIS, *sp. nov.*

Adult.—Forehead, lores, sides of the head, ear-coverts, throat, sides of the neck and the chest, jet black; crown of the head blackish, becoming olivaceous brown on the back of the head; neck, back, and rump dark brown; a line over the eye from the forehead, a somewhat quadrilateral spot on the sides of the neck

below the ear-coverts, and the breast and upper part of abdomen snow white; the lower chest feathers spotted with white; a narrow line of black feathers surrounds the superciliary stripes; under wing-coverts white; shoulders and upper wing-coverts black, with a roundish white spot at the tip of each of the feathers, wings dark olivaceous brown, becoming blackish on the secondaries; tail black; the ends of all the feathers largely tipped with white; under tail-coverts black, with a faint trace of white on the tip of the greater series; sides of the breast flanks and lower part of the abdomen dark brown; under surface of wing quills brown; bill black above, white below; legs black; bristles black, strong and long, reaching nearly to end of the bill.

Total length, 6·5 inches; wing, 3·1 inches; tail, 3·9 inches; tarsus, 0·85 inch; bill from forehead, 0·7 inch; from gape, 0·8 inch; breadth, 0·35 inch; bristles, 0·6 inch.

This beautiful species was obtained, I believe, on the south coast of New Guinea, or on some of the islands in Torres Straits; it is closely allied to *Muscylva* (*Rhipidura*) *PECTORALIS* of Homb. et Jacq. and *R. maculipennis* of G. R. Gray; but it differs from both in having a large white patch on the sides of the neck; and from *R. pectoralis* in being of a much darker hue on the upper parts; the sides, abdomen, and under tail-coverts are not ashy grey as in *R. pectoralis*, nor is there any white stripe on the throat from the angle of the mouth, as is figured in that species; while no mention is made of the white spots on the wing-coverts and shoulders which are conspicuous in the present species *R. episcopalis*. It is quite possible, however, that this may be the fully adult male, and *Muscylva pectoralis* (Homb. et Jacq.) the young or female of the same species; but I know of no instance, where the sexes of birds of this genus so differ in their plumage.

2.—*EOPSALTRIA NANA*, *sp. nov.*

Eopsaltria capito, Ramsay. *List of Australian Birds; P.L.S., N.S.W., II, p. 183, sp. 192.*

It was this species I alluded to, under the name of *E. capito* of Gould, as coming from Rockingham Bay in the list above quoted. I first noticed it on the Lower Herbert, and afterwards obtained it in the dense scrubs at Dalrymple's gap, about 14 miles from Cardwell; but it was not until Mr. Broadbent had forwarded to me adult specimens, shot from the nest, that I became aware of its being a distinct species; and although very closely allied to *Eopsaltria capito* (Gould), of our N. S. W. Brushes, it may at once be distinguished, by the rufous tint on the lores and round the eye.

Adult male.—Head and neck dark brown; ear-coverts and hind neck of the same color, but of a lighter and more ashy tint; lores and ring nearly surrounding the eye, white, the tips of the feathers distinctly tinged with light rufous or rusty red; bristles long, strong and black; throat and upper part of the chest white; back rump and upper tail- and wing-coverts greenish olive; wings and tail brown, margined on the outer webs with olive; breast, abdomen, and remainder of the under surface, and the under tail-coverts yellow, deepest on the abdomen, and tinged with olive on the sides; on the under side of the wing is a white patch at the base of the primaries, and below it a large patch of brown joining the base of the wing quills; the inner webs of the quills towards the base is conspicuously margined with white, which being a little wider on the secondaries forms a triangular patch of the under surface of the wing; the under wing-coverts and axillaries light yellow; on the upper surface of the wings the narrow olive margin on the outer webs of the quills is somewhat broken about the middle, giving the appearance of a shadowy dark mark across the wing; the outer margin of the tail feathers inclines to olive brown above, the inner below, and the tips of the feathers are more or less narrowly margined with white or very light fulvous. Bill black, feet and legs yellowish flesh color.

The sexes are alike in plumage, but the female has the white of the throat not extending on to the chest, and the bill a trifle smaller.

Total length, 4.45 inches ; wing, 2.88 inches ; tarsi, 0.78 inch ; hind toe (without nail), 0.4 inch ; tail, 2.1 inches ; bill from the forehead, 0.6 inch ; from gape, 0.7 inch ; from nostril, 0.35 inch ; its breadth at nostril, 0.24 inch ; width at gape, 0.4 inch.

The tail in this species is shorter in proportion than that in any other species I have met with, and the wings reach nearly to its tip.

In habits, *E. nana* resembles all others of the genus ; building a similar nest and laying eggs closely resembling those of *E. capito*, but smaller. The nest is placed in the fork of a vine or horizontal bough of a tree ; and is a remarkably neat structure ; one before me is perfectly round, open above, about 1.8 inches inside diameter ; 2.8 inches outside ; depth inside, 1.4 inches to bottom of nest outside, 1.6 inches to 2.5 inches ; it is built in the angle formed by a leaf of a species of *Calamus* and the upright cane, and supported by the branching leaflets or pinnae ; it is composed of rootlets, narrow stripes of withered palm leaves, and skeletons of leaves, &c., and ornamented on the outside with green mosses and scales of the bark of moss grown scrub trees.

The eggs are two to three in number, of a dull greenish yellow, greenish buff, or greenish grey-brown, blotched and spotted with yellowish umber, buff, and reddish-brown, with freckles of a slaty grey tint ; the larger spots and blotches forming a zone at the thicker end. Length, 0.85 inch ; breadth, 0.56 inch.

Notes on a specimen of *Arses telescopthalmus* (Garn.), from Cape York ? *Arses kaupii* (Gould) ; and the young of *Cracticus quoyi*, Less, &c.

Having recently had an opportunity of examining a fine series of *Arses kaupii*, collected by Mr. Kendall Broadbent, in the scrubs bordering the Barron River at Trinity Bay, I thought a few notes on this hitherto rare species would be acceptable.